

'Catch them all' FROM CALGARY

SPRING (1964 EDITION)



TYPE OF FISH
TYPE OF BAIT
WHERE TO GO
HOW TO GET THERE

CATCH LIMITS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

(Authorized under the Fisheries Act, Canada)

Trout, Grayling and Rocky Mountain Whitefish — Includes Cutthroat, Rainbow, Kamloops, Loch Leven, brown, Dolly Varden, eastern brook, speckled, or any hybrid trout, Arctic or Montana grayling and Rocky Mountain Whitefish.
Lake Trout means salmon trout or Great Lake trout.

PER DAY CATCH LIMITS

Trout and Grayling — 10 fish of one species only or 10 fish in the aggregate.

Rocky Mountain Whitefish — 15 fish only.

Lake Trout — 5 fish only.

Perch — 25 fish.

Exception: 10 perch only in the following waters:

Barnes (Clear) Lake, Twp. 44, Rge. 5, W. 5th Meridian.

Arm Lake, Twp. 43, Rge. 5, W. 4th Meridian.

Jackfish Lake, Twp. 52, Rge. 2, W. 5th Meridian.

Pike, Walleye (Pickerel) and Goldeye — 15 fish of one species only or 15 fish in the aggregate.

Exception: 5 pike only in the following waters:

Barnes (Clear) Lake, Twp. 44, Rge. 5, W. 4th Meridian.

Arm Lake, Twp. 43, Rge. 5, W. 4th Meridian.

Jackfish Lake, Twp. 52, Rge. 2, W. 5th Meridian.

Possession Limits —

15 fish in the aggregate of trout and grayling.

30 Rocky Mountain Whitefish.

10 lake trout.

30 fish in the aggregate of pike, walleye or goldeye.

50 perch.

NO MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT

ANGLING PERMIT FEES

Resident and Non-Resident — \$2.00.

Angling permits valid April 1st to March 31st following.

Angling permit required by all fishermen excepting children under 16 years of age.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

"Angling" means the taking of fish with hook and line held in the hand, or with hook, line and rod, the latter held in the hand, but does not include set lines or lines tied to a boat.

The possession or use of live fish for bait is prohibited.

No angling permit is valid unless signed by the permittee.

Anglers must carry their permits and produce them at the request of an officer.

When a beaver pond or flowing water is frequented by trout, grayling, or Rocky Mountain whitefish, no one shall angle through the ice on the pond or water.

Prohibitions: — It is unlawful—

1. To use more than one line, or one rod and one line, or three single hook lures, or one multi-hook lure when angling. (A double hook or a treble hook on a common shaft shall be deemed to be a single hook).

Exception: Two lines, or two rods and lines may be used when angling through the ice.

2. To fish by angling unless the rod or line is held in the hand. (This section does not apply when the line is trailing from a moving boat).

3. To sell, trade or barter any fish caught by angling.

4. To put live fish in any waters of the Province, except that from which it was taken.

5. To put live fish eggs in any waters of the Province.

6. To be in possession of, or use live fish for bait when angling.

7. To fish for, catch or kill any sturgeon.

8. To use any snares, spears, lights or firearms in the course of fishing.

Exception: A special license may be issued to permit the use of spears or spear guns by underwater divers.

9. To use a bare or unbaited hook or grapnel to catch or kill fish.

10. To obstruct any stream frequented by fish by any kind of dam, trap, net or other contrivance.

11. To destroy the fry of any food fishes.

12. To use any explosive for any purpose in any waters frequented by fish.

13. To deposit any meat, bones or other food for fish in any waters.

14. To catch or attempt to catch a fish by impaling it on a hook through some part of its body instead of luring the fish to take the hook into its mouth.

MR. SPORTSMAN:

The fishing spots listed on the following pages represent only a small portion of the many fine areas accessible from Calgary.

While we cannot guarantee your catch, the right time and the right methods will bring you ample rewards. We do promise you some terrific scenery, pleasant surroundings, clear sparkling waters, and — if you're reasonably lucky — a taste treat you'll never forget.

The fish you catch may have started life in the Alberta provincial fish hatchery at the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd. in Calgary, for nearly six million trout, perch, pickerel and pike fingerlings and yearlings from this source have stocked Alberta's 1964 fishing sites.

In the stocking program, rainbow trout predominate in the Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Cardston, Pincher Creek, Drumheller, Claresholm, High River, Brooks, Calgary, Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Didsbury, Castor, Camrose, Ponoka, Rocky Mountain House, Edson, Edmonton - Entwistle, and the Athabasca and Peace River districts. St. Paul district has had extensive perch plantings, together with lake trout and pike; loch leven trout yearlings and fingerlings are also in the districts of Rocky Mountain House, Didsbury, Claresholm and Pincher Creek. Perch have been planted in some waters at Cardston, Drumheller, Castor, Vermilion and Edmonton - Entwistle. Adult pike have been used to stock Barrhead and some Edmonton - Entwistle waters, and eyed pickerel eggs have been planted in some Red Deer district waters. Eastern brook trout are chiefly in the Central Alberta district.

Angling regulations to tell you of license fees, catch limits, closed waters, etc. are available from tourist bureaus and sporting goods stores; complete fishing information is available from rangers located on the roads leading to the many fine lakes and streams located within the boundaries of the forest reserves and national parks.

CONSERVATION PLEDGE

I give my pledge as a Canadian to save and faithfully to defend from waste, the natural resources of my country, its soils and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife.

NORTHWEST AREA

OLDS DISTRICT (55 miles) —

Rainbow Trout pothole fishing. Ask at Olds for directions to Cipperly, Hammer's, Hiller's Reservoirs. Try small spinners, salmon egg cluster or worms.

RAVEN RIVER (110 miles) —

Brown Trout to 5 lbs., Eastern Brook, Rainbows and some Rocky Mountain Whitefish — flies, streamers, worms, salmon eggs best — pleasant surroundings, but fishing is unpredictable. Careful and stealthy efforts will pay off best. Take No. 2 north to Innisfail, then No. 54 (paved) west for 38 miles to Caroline and ask for directions to best spots.

ALFORD CREEK (125 miles) —

Brown Trout to 5 lbs. — flies, streamers, worms, best — heavy willows along parts of creek make fishing difficult, but numerous beaver dams make for good results. Quiet stealthy efforts will pay off best. Road parallels creek approximately 7 miles west of Caroline, but ask directions when passing Ricinus store.

SCHRADER CREEK (95 miles) —

Brown Trout to 3 lbs. — flies, streamers, worms, best. Road crosses stream midway between Caroline and Sundre. Reached from Calgary via No. 2 north to Olds, No. 27 west to Sundre and then north towards Caroline on gravel road. Ask for final directions at the James River store.

RED DEER RIVER (80 miles) —

Excellent Rocky Mountain Whitefish fishing during late summer at point about 5 miles down river from Sundre. Ask at Sundre for directions. Maggots and grasshoppers best bait.

DOG POUND CREEK (40 miles) —

Brown Trout to 5 lbs., Eastern Brooks to 1 lb., recently stocked with Rainbows in upper reaches — flies, streamers, worms, best. Stealthy fishing necessary. Camping and picnic facilities in area. Proceed on 1A to Cochrane, turn north and follow gravel road past Bottrel Service Station and School to Bottrel Corner. Turn west for 3 miles to Bottrel Store. Surrounding area and upstream best.

WINCHELL LAKE (45 miles) —

Rainbow Trout. Spinning with small red and white or brass spoons, salmon egg cluster, worms, best. Follow Dog Pound Creek directions to Bottrel Store to ask directions to Lake. Rainbow yearlings will be stocked in early 1964.

DEER SPRING CREEK (45 miles) —

Rainbow Trout, bait fishing with worms, salmon eggs best. Fish in beaver dams. Creek starts at east end of Winchell Lake.

STONEY CREEK (45 miles) —

Similar fishing to Deer Spring Creek. Beaver dams best. Creek starts at west end of Winchell Lake.

HAROLD, GREASE & TURNBULL CREEKS (65 miles) —

Good Brown Trout fishing possible in these three creeks located in Harold Creek Ranger Station area. Leave Highway 1A at Cochrane and take gravel road north for approximately 25 miles. Watch for and take Water Valley road west 'till road crosses Little Red Deer River. Take left fork here and follow west to Forestry Boundary and Harold Creek.

FALLEN TIMBER CREEK (75 miles) —

Brown Trout. Follow above but fork right at Little Red Deer River. Picturesque road takes you north 10 miles to creek and campground.

BOW RIVER WEST (20 miles and up) —

All species of trout and Rocky Mountain Whitefish. Spinning with small brass, silver or red and white spoons, worms, flies, grasshoppers, maggots best. Better stretches of river are located upstream from Cochrane to Ghost River Dam outlet. Highway 1A follows the river fairly closely and many small roads give access to the river bank. Canmore and Exshaw stretches of the river further west are also good.

GAP LAKE (60 miles) —

Brown Trout to 8 lbs. — flies, streamers, spinning lures or worms best. Fish are very cautious and early morning or late evening are the most productive times. It is rumored that night fishing with large flies produce surprising results. Lake is small, but boats are almost a necessity. Lake is located along highway 1A approximately 60 miles west of Calgary.

GHOST DAM RESERVOIR (35 miles) —

Fair trout fishing, all species, where Ghost River enters reservoir. A boat is necessary and launching area is located on your left after crossing steel bridge. Spinning with red and white or brass spoons, flies, worms, salmon eggs best. Follow 1A highway west approximately 35 miles.

Note — Lake Trout to 15 lbs. are a possibility here.

BEARSPAW RESERVOIR (10 miles) —

Good trout fishing, all species depending on prevailing conditions. A boat is needed for best results. Use a willow leaf troll with worms or spin fish with small red and white or brass spoons. Reservoir can best be reached by access roads running north from highway No. 1 west approximately 9 miles from city. Land owners make nominal charge for use of their land bordering on water.

SPRAY LAKES (75 miles) —

Lake Trout to 5 lbs. — Cutthroat, Dolly Varden Trout. Trolling if you have a boat, is most reliable. Use a willow leaf troll ahead of your lure or bait. Spinning with red and whites or bait fishing with salmon eggs or worms from the shore can also be productive. This area provides a combination of tremendous scenery, good camping, picnicking and boating. For best spots cross dam at lower end of lake and follow the road along the length of the lake. This road is rough and tricky and it's up to you to decide how far you wish to go. Natural boat launching sites are easy to spot from road. Follow No. 1 west 60 miles to Canmore. Through Canmore over the Bow River and watch for Spray Lakes signs. It's a long hill but the view is worth every bit of it. The Lakes are about 12 miles from Canmore.

Note — Excellent Rocky Mountain Whitefish fishing where Spray River empties into Lake.

KANANASKIS LAKES (100 miles) —

Rainbow Trout to 8 lbs. Dolly Varden Trout. Trolling from your boat with willow leaf troll ahead of your bait or lure is best. Some good catches made from shore especially Dolly Varden with spinning tackle. The magnificent scenery on the way in, plus good camping and picnic spots make this a worthwhile trip. Follow No. 1 west approximately 55 miles to Fort Chiniquay Service Station and turn left on forestry road. Approximately 40 miles on good gravel will take you past Ranger Station to a well marked turn off road to the lakes. Follow for 7 miles and watch for camp ground located on near shore of lower lake. There are some good creeks in this area. Ask the Ranger as you sign in.

SOUTHWEST AREA

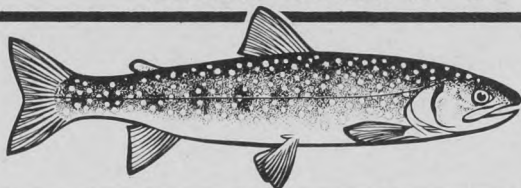
JUMPING POUND CREEK (35 miles) —

Dolly Varden Trout, Rainbows, Eastern Brook and Cutthroat, some Rocky Mountain Whitefish — flies, worms, small spinners best. Very scenic surroundings. Good picnic and camping areas beyond Ranger Station where valley broadens. Highway No. 1 west crosses Jumping Pound bridge approximately 20 miles west of Calgary. Go a further 2 miles beyond bridge to first good gravel road running south. Follow south and west for approximately 10 miles to Forest Reserve. Fishing is good all along stream. Check with forest ranger as you pass the station on way to camp area. 4,300 Rainbow fingerlings stocked.

BEAVER DAMS —

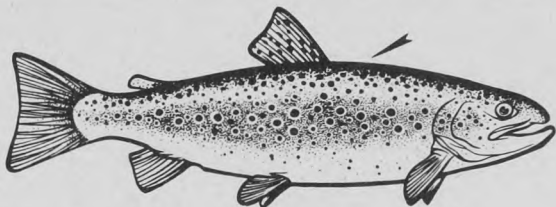
If you enjoy a small hike, try this. Park your car at the small flats below Jumping Pound Forestry Gate. Wade Jumping Pound at this point and follow well trodden footpath for about 1 mile. A series of beaver dams at this point provide some excellent fly, bait or even careful spin fishing. Brook trout mostly.

SPORT FISHES OF ALBERTA



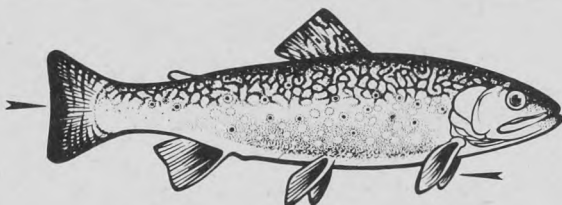
DOLLY VARDEN:

A native species, frequently called Bull Trout. Light spots on grey background; slightly notched tail. Size range from one-half pound to five pounds.



BROWN TROUT:

An introduced species also called German Brown, or Loch Leven trout. Large dark spots on body interspersed with a few red spots of similar size. Inhabits more sluggish streams of less oxygenated waters than either Rainbow or Cutthroat trout. Size range from one-half pound to ten pounds.



BROOK TROUT:

An introduced species also called Eastern Speckled or Square Tail. Light creamy spots on dark background interspersed with red spots with blue halo. Distinguished by very square outer edge on tail and white flashings on the lower fins. Size range from one-half to two pounds.



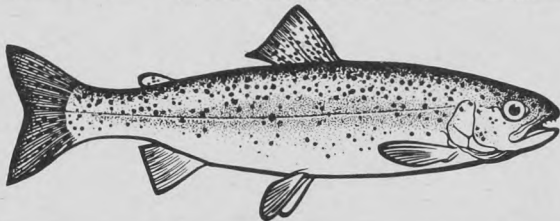
LAKE TROUT:

Native and widely distributed throughout Canada in large lakes. Light creamy spots on a grey background; deeply forked tail. Size range from one to 20 pounds, but may attain a much larger size and is of commercial importance.



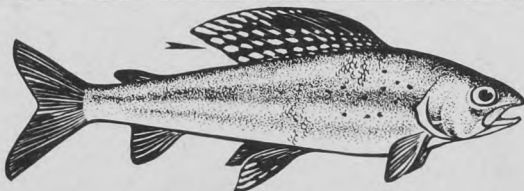
CUTTHROAT TROUT:

A native species. Dark spotted on rather light background. Characteristic red marks under the throat give it the name "Cutthroat." Size range from one-half pound to about three pounds.



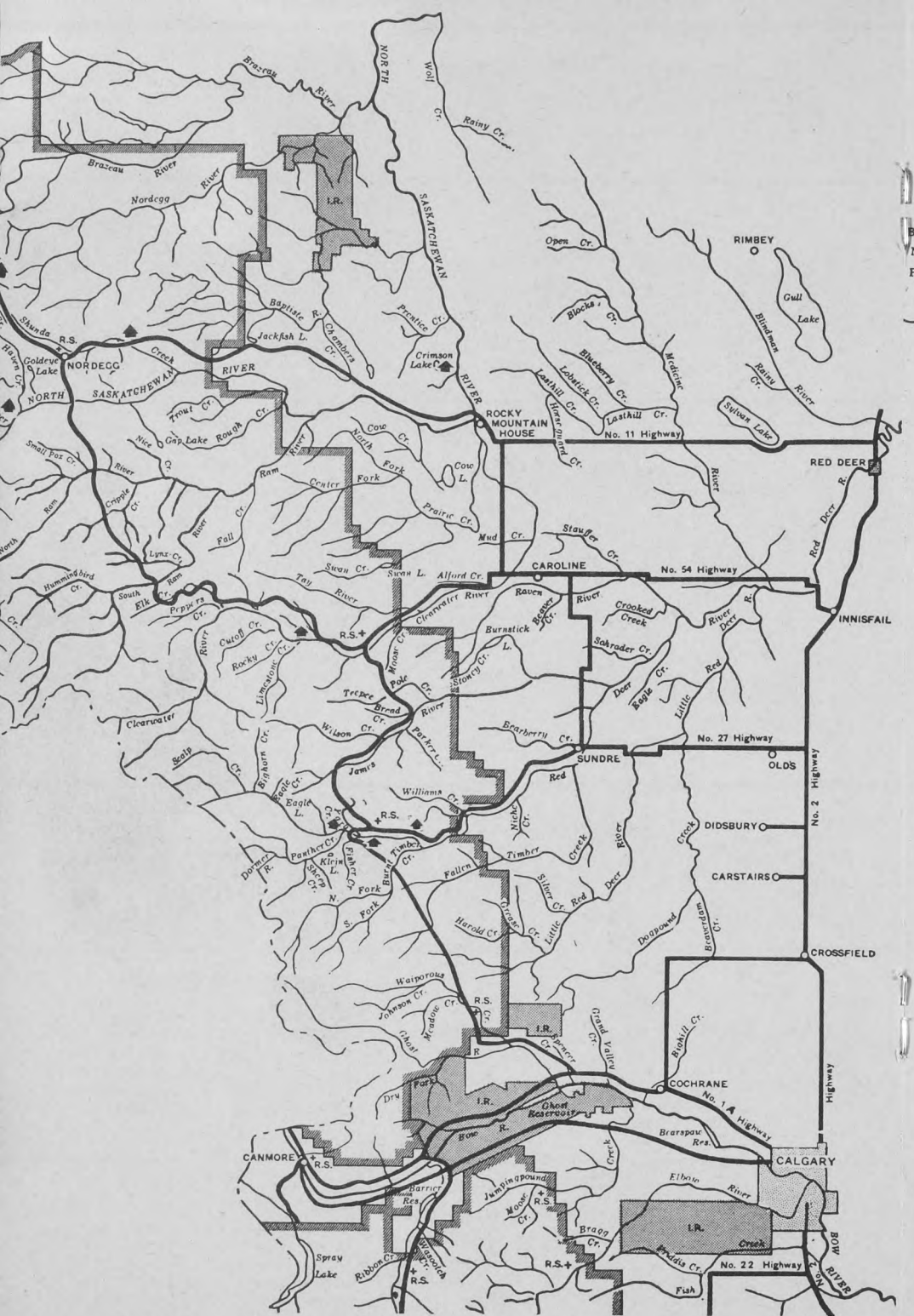
RAINBOW TROUT:

A native species, also called Steelhead and Kamloops trout. Dark spotted on olive green background, and typically shows rainbow bluish from head to tail. Size range from one-half pound to ten pounds.



ARCTIC GRAYLING:

Native to the Arctic watershed. A strikingly distinct species because of its large sail-like dorsal fin. Although trout-like in its fighting habit, it possesses a smaller mouth than its close cousins. Size from one-half to three pounds.



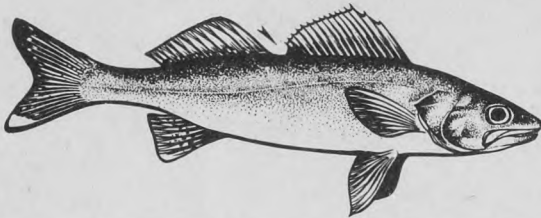


SPORT FISHES OF ALBERTA



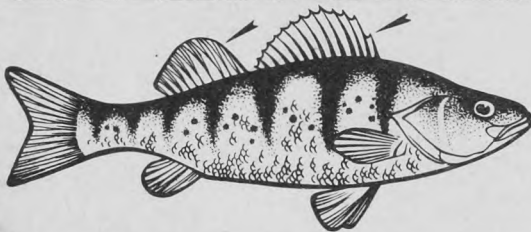
PIKE:

A native species that is widespread throughout Canada. Also is known as Great Northern Pike or Jackfish. Average two to four pounds in size, but may exceed 50 pounds.



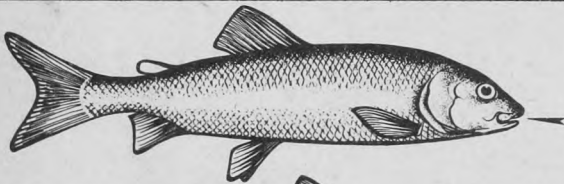
WALLEYE:

A native species related to the more common Perch, having equally palatable flesh of commercial importance. Distinguished by two dorsal fins, the first spinous with a blackish blotch at its posterior base. Overall colour olive-green to brown with numerous gold flecks. Size from one to five pounds.



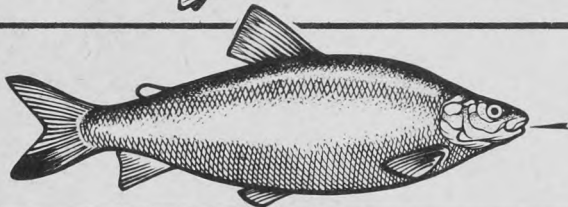
PERCH:

Is native and widespread throughout Canada, abounding in waters not usually frequented by trout. Excellent for eating, and affords much pleasure to the young angler. Yellowish green body with darker vertical bands; two distinct dorsal fins. Usually under one pound in size.



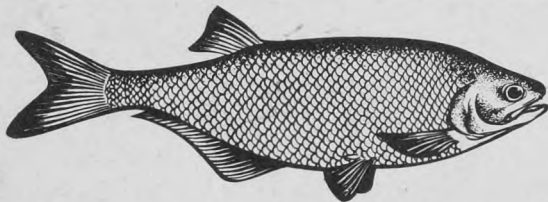
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH:

A native species that is locally known as Grayling. Silvery grey body almost round in cross-section; has large scales and a small mouth. Average size about one pound.



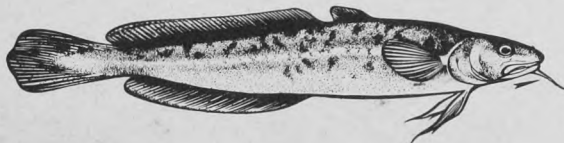
LAKE WHITEFISH:

Native and is widespread throughout Canada in deep lakes. Deep silver grey body, flattened from side to side. Has large scales and a small mouth. Average size two to three pounds.



GOLDEYE:

Similar in appearance to the Lake Whitefish but lacking the small adipose fin. Large silvery scales, golden eye and teeth on the jaws and tongue distinguish it from the Whitefish. Found extensively throughout the province affording a commercial fisheries in the north. Averages one pound.



BURBOT:

Found throughout Alberta except in swift flowing mountain streams. Referred to as Ling, Eel-pout, Maria, Freshwater Cod. Distinguished by a very elongate round body, slimy and scaleless in appearance. A distinct barbel hangs from the chin. Size from one to three pounds.

SIBBALD CREEK (40 miles) —

Rainbow, Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout. Flies or worms best. Follow Jumping Pound Creek directions, continuing past the ranger station for five miles to Sibbald Flats. Take the righthand road and follow Sibbald Creek upstream until you see a spot that suits you. This area offers many fine picnic and camping spots.

SIBBALD LAKE (45 miles) —

Stocked with Rainbow Trout. Accessible by auto by small trail running north off Sibbald Creek Road at a point before and above Sibbald Flats. Ask at Ranger Station to make sure.

ELBOW RIVER (15 miles and up) —

Cutthroat, Eastern Brook, Rainbow, Dolly Varden Trout and Rocky Mountain Whitefish. Flies, spinners, worms, maggots, grasshoppers are best. No. 1 west for 12 miles to Bragg Creek road. Follow south for 3 miles to where road crosses river. Fishing is good upstream from this point. Good stretches of river are found by following road south past Bragg Creek area and west towards ranger station. Road passes close to river at many points and good spots are plentiful. For fishing in upper reaches inquire at ranger station.



THE WHITE HATTERS SUGGEST :

"TRY A WORM THIS WAY"—

Use a tapered, knotless leader 7 or 9 feet long. Make a simple loop and attach a snelled No. 8 bait hook at the thin end. Use a good-sized active worm and start the point of your hook into the worm about an inch from the end. Cover the whole hook with worm, allowing an inch or so to trail at the hook eye. This will make your bait appear more natural in the water. You don't need weights or a sinker.

Pick your fishing spots where the current will carry the worm down deep into the swirls and backwashes of likely holes. Keep your line from bellying as much as possible so you can set the hook easily.

Note: Have your frying pan hot and ready before you start.

SHEEP RIVER (45 miles and up) —

Rainbow, Cutthroat, Dolly Varden Trout to 5 lbs., and Rocky Mountain Whitefish. Flies, spinners, worms, salmon egg cluster and grasshoppers are best. Take No. 2 south to Dewinton. From there take No. 2A through Okotoks to No. 7 west to Black Diamond. Continue west to Turner Valley on gravel. Take gravel road west out of town. Watch for stretches of river where deep pools are formed by high banks. This is beautiful country in the heart of Alberta's original oilfield. Camp and picnic facilities available.

"BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE"

HARTELL RESERVOIR (45 miles) —

Rainbow Trout stocked. Spinning with small red and white or brass spoons, worms or salmon egg cluster best. Take No. 2 south to Dewinton and then 2A through Okotoks to No. 7. Follow west to Black Diamond. Turn south in town and proceed for 6 miles to Hartell Post Office. Turn west for 3 miles to lake. 5,040 Rainbow Trout yearlings stocked.

HIGHWOOD RIVER (60 miles and up) —

Rainbow, Cutthroat, Dolly Varden Trout to 5 lbs. and Rocky Mountain Whitefish. Flies, spinners, worms, grasshopper, and salmon egg cluster are best. While fishing is good near the lower end of the river east of Dewinton, it is suggested that because of the beautiful country along the upper reaches you fish in that direction. Follow same directions as Hartell Reservoir only continue a further 5 miles south past Hartell Post Office to Longview. Turn west at junction with signs pointing west to ranger station. As you proceed west in some of our finest foothills ranching country, you will see the river to your left. Pick the good-looking spots and be patient, the fish are there in quantity. Camping and picnic spots are available.



THE WHITE HATTERS SUGGEST:

"FOOL 'EM WITH A FLY"—

Use a tapered, knotless 7 or 9 foot leader. Tie on a No. 8 or smaller dry fly in a pattern to match local insect activity, otherwise try a Royal Coachman or Black Gnat. Coat your fly with a "fly float" solution (obtainable at sporting goods stores) and you are ready. Cast where you see rising fish or work likely holes and riffles from either a downstream or upstream position. Complete caution is necessary, and waders are a big help in reaching desirable casting positions. Allow the current to carry your fly in a natural manner, and as your hook begins to swing at the end of its drift, make it skip lightly, hesitate, skip some more, until your line is retrieved. Think like a fish and success is yours.

EASTERN AREA

BOW RIVER (45 miles and up) —

Some of the finest "easy to reach" trout fishing in all Canada is available along the Bow between Calgary and Bassano. Rainbow, Brown and Dolly Varden Trout to 6 lbs. are common. Spinning with medium size red and white, silver or brass spoons is best. Some good-sized Pike and Pickerel can be caught below Bassano Dam. Fishing conditions are somewhat rugged. The hills are steep and the river is deep and treacher-

ous. The rocks are slippery and wading is risky. However, the probable results will compensate for your difficulties. Some suggested areas to try would be Carseland or Dalemead. Take No. 1 east for 24 miles to No. 24. Proceed south for 23 miles to Carseland bridge. Camp and picnic area is located here right on the river. The Carseland Dam spillway is reached by a gravel road which runs west from No. 24 about one-quarter mile south of the bridge. The Dalemead area is about 5 miles upstream from the town of Carseland. Ask directions at Dalemead as river access roads are hard to spot. Other good areas are best reached by staying on No. 1 east to Gleichen, Cluny or Bassano areas. Ask for details in area you choose.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT —

Float trips from Calgary downstream on the Bow are becoming popular. Hard to reach fishing spots become accessible and the 50 mile (approximate) trip provides some thrills for the man of action. Smaller shallow draft or flat bottom boats are a necessity. We recommend you contact local boat shops for instructions on where to start and finish, type of gear, precautions, etc.

CHESTERMERE LAKE (10 miles) —

Some large Pike and lots of Perch. Worms for perch and large spinners for Pike. Boats available at Lake. Also picnic and camp facilities. About 9 miles east on No. 1 highway.

LAKE NEWALL —

Pike. Spinners best. Good fishing and good picnic and campground facilities 120 miles east on No. 1 to Brooks and south on gravel for 17 miles to lake.

TRY THIS FOR UNUSUAL SPORT —

Whitefish to 3 lbs. can be caught on small No. 12 or 14 flies in Newall Lake spillway outlet to Rolling Hills.

LAKE MCGREGOR (90 miles) —

Pike. Spinners best. Good fishing. Camp and picnic facilities available at north end of Lake. Take No. 1 east to highway No. 24. South 44 miles to where 24 makes No. 23. Swing east for approximately 20 miles to Milo. Ask for directions in Milo.

SEVERN RESERVOIR (60 miles) —

Rainbow Trout stocked 1962. Small spoons, salmon egg cluster or worms best. Take No. 1 highway east 40 miles to Standard turn-off. Follow east on gravel 5 miles, then north to Standard. Travel exactly 6.7 miles north of town, then 1.2 miles east to reservoir. Camping facilities are being developed.

PINE LAKE (100 miles) —

Perch and Pike. Worms or liver strips for Perch and spoons or trolling spinners for Pike. Fishing is good here and so are the camping and picnic facilities. Boats, bait and accommodation are available at several points around lake. Very pleasant family surroundings. Follow No. 2 north to Penhold, turn east on No. 42 for 17 miles to lake. Look for numerous signs to direct you to various boating, swimming and camping areas. 840,000 Pickerel eyed eggs stocked.



THE WHITE HATTERS SUGGEST :

"COOK 'EM ON THE SPOT"—

Slit your fish open, clean out insides and remove head. Wash thoroughly. Put a bacon strip inside fish and season as desired. The bacon strip provides some flavor and keeps fish from drying out. A tablespoon of butter can be used in place of bacon strip. Wrap completely in aluminum foil and twist at both ends to seal. Place among barbecue coals or in your campfire. Twenty minutes should do it nicely. The foil cools almost instantly, so eat your fish right out of the wrapper. The skin can be peeled with a fork or knife, and the bones and meat separate readily. — "M-m-m-m-m!!"

"TRY OUR NATIONAL PARKS"—

Banff and Jasper National Parks are nearby and offer the finest fishing environment to be found anywhere in the world. Sparkling clear, glacier cold lakes and streams are everywhere, accessible by car, horse or on foot on well-marked trails. Detailed trail maps and fishing instructions are available at entry points or at Tourist offices. For the best up to date data check with area Wardens. They'll be happy to help.

BANFF AREA —

Outfitters at Canmore, Banff, Lake Louise or Simpson's Lodge at Bow Lakes can put you wise to the best out-of-the-way sure-fire spots. Try the wardens at Mount Eisenhower Junction or Lake Louise. They both patrol good areas.

JASPER AREA —

Head for Sandy's Fishing Headquarters in Jasper Townsite. Sandy Scott publishes a free, highly informative Jasper Fishing Guide. Connections with outfitters, boats, necessary bait or lures can all be arranged for.

PLEASE NOTE — A special, nominal cost, Parks fishing permit is needed.

— Easy to get, but necessary off-the-road, fire, hiking, camping or climbing permits are a must. Check with Wardens in all cases.

GOOD FISHING!



FISH HATCHERY

Originated and maintained as a project of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd., the fish hatchery at the Calgary Brewery is now operated by the provincial department of lands and forests. The life cycle of game fish from the time the eggs are incubated until the fingerlings and yearlings are ready for planting in Alberta lakes, streams, rivers and potholes can be observed here.

The publisher, the Calgary Beverages Ltd. is indebted to the CALGARY TOURIST AND CONVENTION ASSOCIATION for preparation of the contents of this booklet, and to the Calgary office of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Alberta government for the information.

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